

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATE DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR.

AUSTRIAN DELAY STILL UNACCOUNTABLE.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which left Southampton on the 11th of May, bringing, therefore, the same date as those received by telegraph from the City of Baltimore, boarded off Cape Race, arrived on Saturday morning. We give below such details of the news as have not already been published, up to the 11th inst.

The screw steam-ship Curacao, from the United States, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, May 7, with Lord Napier and family.

The steamship Europa arrived on Monday, May 9.

The steamship Peiho, from New-York on the 24th ult., arrived at Southampton May 9, called for orders and coal.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

PARIS, May 7.—The Emperor will leave for Genoa on Tuesday next. May 8.—The *Moniteur* contains the following: The Emperor has decided upon increasing the *cadre* of the General Staff by thirty Generals and the *cadre* of the Major Staff by fifty officers.

MARSEILLES, May 8.—Letters from Rome to the 25th, state that the French Garrison has been maintained entire, and that 10,000 Austrians are at Ancona. The inhabitants of the Romagna are greatly agitated.

PARIS, May 7.—2:15 p.m.—The subscription of the new loan of 300,000,000 francs was opened this day, and 300,000,000 francs have already been subscribed.

TURIN, May 6.—Evening.—A company of troops has been dispatched to capture the war material which the enemy had transported to the western side of the Sesia for the purpose of being conveyed to Candia and Terranova. The *Official Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

TURIN, May 7.—[Official Bulletin].—Gen. Della Marmora has made the river Dora his strategic line. The enemy has made no movement of any importance. According to advices from Ancona, the municipality of that town has addressed a petition to the Pope against the increase of the Austrian garrison, and against the construction of fortifications by the Austrians.

TURIN, May 8.—[Official Bulletin].—The Austrians have hastily evacuated Voghera, and after crossing the Po at Gergina, remained in the wood on the bank of the river. The Austrians are endeavoring to fortify their position on the Sesia.

TURIN, May 8.—The attempt to cross the Po at Frassineto took place on the 3d. The Austrians opened fire at 5 p.m. during the day and until 8 at night. They commenced again on the 4th. Some of our men were wounded. The Austrians are 4,000 strong at Castelnuovo.

BERNE, May 8.—A revolutionary movement is expected at Como; the tri-color has already been hoisted before the Casino.

TURIN, May 8.—The Government of Bavaria has ordered the raising of a loan of 4,000,000 florins at 4 1/2 per cent, and at the price of 97, to meet military requirements.

TURIN, May 8.—The Austrians continue to commit ravages and depredations along the line of March. They have imposed on the town of Verelli a contribution of 300,000 francs.

A Paris correspondent to *The Times* says: "There have been so many orders given to the manufacturers of St. Etienne for rifle cannon, that the workmen are forced to remain at work part of the night."

A telegram in the *Independence Belge* says: "The Prince Windischgratz has taken his departure for St. Petersburg."

The correspondent of *The Times* says: "A decree in the *Gazette* announces that Count Cavour is charged with the duties of Minister of War and Marine during the temporary absence of Gen. Della Marmora."

The *Times* of the 10th has the following telegram: "TURIN, May 9.—[Official Bulletin].—The Austrians have advanced from Verelli toward Buzonzo and Saluzzola. They continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the River Sesia, and also at San Germano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties, which advanced as far as the head of the bridge of Casale, but, being attacked with energy by our soldiers, they withdrew."

The *Nord* and *Independence Belge* contain the following account: "Gen. Garibaldi, combining his movements with those of Gen. Cialdini, has attacked the Austrians at Verelli, beating them completely, and bringing off 300 prisoners."

"According to the last accounts from Genoa, the entire of the Imperial Guard had arrived there, with the exception of the artillery. Marshal Vaillant, our Major-General of the army of Italy, leaves on May 10 for Genoa. Marshal Randon is expected in Paris May 11."

Baron de Rothschild has resigned his functions as Consul-General of Austria at Paris.

The *Daily News* states that preparations are being made for Napoleon to give a triumphal reception to the Emperor Napoleon at Lyons.

The *Nord* asserts that the retreat of the Austrians is in consequence of orders sent from Vienna, where a new plan of campaign had been adopted.

The French regiments were received with enthusiasm at Turin.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 10.—The Emperor took his departure this evening. The crowd was immense and cheering very lively on his arrival at Lyons.

Prince Napoleon left with him.

The Empress accompanied the Emperor as far as Montebello.

French Renten closed at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday at 60.80.

TURIN, May 9.—[Official Bulletin].—The enemy, to the number of 2,000, after occupying Beda for a short time, withdrew.

Austrian reconnoitering parties had advanced to Juvénas, but seeing the preparations for defense, withdrew.

That which your correspondent, in his last letter from this place, held to be still doubtful, is now removed beyond the possibility of all doubt—the conjecture is turned into certainty—the war of Italian Independence and Liberation has actually commenced; the hostile legions of France and Austria are, by this time, in presence of each other; and, in all likelihood, you may receive simultaneously with this, news from the result of the first onslaught. At the same time, it may be of some interest to the readers of your valuable paper to learn what has been and still is doing here, preparatory to the bloody strife.

Ever since the New-Year's day, when the Emperor of the French spoke the few ominous words to Monsieur Hubner, it became evident to us here that those few words had a weighty and practical significance, and that war in all its sternness was most imminent. Preparations on a large scale were immediately set on foot. The Government contracted extensively for the supply of flour, biscuits, hay, and all kinds of military stores; and for weeks we beheld every train arriving from Paris and the interior, conveying into this city vast numbers of cannon of all calibers, shot and shell, and every kind of ammunition. At the same time, there was collected together at Turin an immense body of transports, both steam and sailing vessels, and the most powerful fleet of first-rate ships of war that ever floated on the salt sea. I doubt whether England could ever have assembled a more powerful fleet. To those who witnessed what was going on here and at Turin, for the last three months, the talk of a "Congress" or other mediation appeared as an idle tale to amuse the unwary and to give a degree of plausibility to the conciliatory spirit and temper of the French Emperor. War was the end from the beginning. If the British Government thought otherwise, verily they are very stupidly-minded people. It is, I think, proverbially true that John Bull is a most glib animal.

The moment it was known in Paris, through the telegraphic wires, that Austria had sent, on the 19th of April, that audacious and criminal summons to

Sardinia to disarm, the preparations here for transporting the French army into Piedmont, especially to Genoa, assumed a most stirring and active character. Our city has ever since been like one vast camp; thousands upon thousands of troops, of all arms, have constantly, night and day, been pouring in and embarking on board of Government or chartered steamers. I was here during the whole of the Crimean war, and an eye-witness to all the military movements, but I must own that the scene which I then beheld were not nearly so stirring and exciting as those which have fallen under my notice for the last fortnight. There is more of enthusiasm displayed on the part of the troops as well as of the population. The French, though ordinarily very lively and quick, full of "clan" on the field of battle, are nevertheless devoid of that animation which characterizes the English in cheering and shouting "hurrah" on public occasions or in seasons of excitement. I have observed, however, on the present occasion, a great difference, as if a change had come over the minds of the people. Great crowds are to be seen lining both sides of the port, spectators of the rapid embarkation of the troops, and as the steamers—from eight to ten daily—freighted with from 1,500 to 2,000 soldiers, move out of the harbor, the bands playing "Partant pour la Syrie," shout with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and in the crowd I have only noticed groups of Englishmen and citizens of the United States, of both sexes, who were the loudest in their demonstrations.

I doubt, however, very much whether all the sympathy and enthusiasm which have been or are being expressed in favor of French interference in the cause of Italy by English individuals, will go to allay the irritation which has been aroused and now exists in this country against England and her Government. The hostile spirit which sprang up against England in connection with the affair of January 14, 1858, and the acquittal of Bernard, is as nothing in comparison with that which has now laid to deep a hold on the mind of the French people, and I doubt not on that of their ruler.

The British Government, and the sympathies of the British people, the French will not believe—it is not possible to persuade them—that the mass of the British public is heart and soul on the side of France, and enlisted in the cause of Italian freedom, and against Austrian despotism and oppression; partly because Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, acting, probably, under the Court-inspiration of Prince Albert, the friend of Austria, entertain great admiration for the "dignified conciliatory" of that antiquated and perfidious Power.

What a burning shame it is—enough to make any Englishman blush and ashamed of his country and lineage—to find an English statesman of the Nineteenth century, at this advanced stage of progress and civilization, in league with the powers of darkness, the Jesuits and the worst species of Popery of the darkest middle ages—to crush and trample under foot the slightest germ of civil and religious liberty, and throw mankind back upon the superstitions and horrors of the Inquisition. Would Austria have dared to brave Europe as she has done, if she had not been encouraged by the Government of England, just as Russia was by Lord Aberdeen, when she crossed the Pruth in 1853?

What business has Austria in Central Italy, and to domineer in Naples? Talk of the Treaty of 1815, which gives Austria the mastery over Lombardy and Venice—what power has broken that treaty like Austria, in reference to France, and to her usurpation in the minor States of Italy? It is sheer drivelling and misapprehension to talk any more about the sacredness of the above-named treaty. Austria has long since turned it into a waste sheet of paper; and now it is for France—shame that England has no share in the noble cause—to avenge upon Austria her treachery and hypocrisy, and to aid in the work of liberating Italy from Austrian tyranny and misrule. God's retributive justice must fall heavily upon that wretched and miserable Power. France will, it cannot be doubted, succeed in driving Austria from Italy and beyond the Alps, with the help of God and the people themselves.

"*Dieu l'aidera*," the whole of Italy will follow the example of Tuscany and Parma, and we may hope to see in a few months a united Italian people.

Austria, I am confidently and from good authority informed, has gone on her knees—she is as cowardly in distress as she is arrogant in success—to entreat the help of Prussia; but that Power is inflexible in the determination to remain neutral and to await quietly the result of the conflict.

Since writing the foregoing, I learn that some days may still elapse before we may hear of any engagement between the belligerents. The Austrians have destroyed, as far as they have advanced into Piedmont, all the means of retreat, and will allow nothing to transpire of their movements until some decided success on their part can be made public.

THE PROGRAMME OF NAPOLEON III.

Correspondence of *The London News*.

I am in a position to inform you of coming events that may be said to be proximate, and which I believe have not been so much foreseen or suspected by any journalist. My report is not indelicate when I ask you to have implicit faith in me. I am daily and hourly in the immediate future may belie our expectations, yet should the designs I speak of never reach maturity, you will at least know very soon that they have been seriously entertained. I can assure that the armaments of France will be gigantic, and that between seven and eight hundred thousand men will be placed along the Rhine, and I am almost ashamed to mention its strength, since the statement would seem to be exaggerated; but a most trustworthy informant has repeatedly assured me that it will not be less than 300,000 men.

The Emperor does not believe that Germany will remain quiet. I have often extolled the loyalty of Prussia's policy, and it gives me sincere joy that I am able to confirm it anew. Prussia will do all she can to separate the German from the Austrian cause, but is afraid of being dragged along by the headstrong and ill-considered policy of Austria, and is not to be misled by artful machinations at Vienna; and, in truth, she has the entreaties of German aid may perhaps somewhat justify Austria's conduct. On the other hand, should France respect Germany, I think the ruin of the house of Hapsburg is decreed. Some days ago I alluded to a solemn manifesto that Napoleon intended publishing to Europe, wherein he would express his intention of espousing the grand principle of nationality. I persist in that statement, having reason to believe that the said manifesto will see the light in a matter of days. The Emperor will see that Italy, which movement will not be later than a week or ten days hence at furthest. We shall then see about his person when Austria hates and justly fears, and one of whom may be likened to a living banner.

THE REGENCY IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 10th publishes the following Imperial decree:

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and future generations."

"Wishing to give to our beloved wife, the Empress, the marks of high confidence we place in her,

"And considering that it is our intention to assume the command of the army of Italy, we have resolved to confer, as we confer by these presents, upon our beloved wife, the Empress, the powers and authority to exercise the functions of the same during our absence, in conformity with our instructions and our orders, such as we shall have made known in the General Order of the service which we shall establish, and which shall be inscribed in the Great Book of the State."

"Let it be understood that cognizance shall be given to our uncle, Prince Jerome, to the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, to the members of our Privy Council, and to the Ministers, of such orders and instructions; and that in no case can the Empress delegate from their tenor in the exercise of the functions of Regent."

"It is our wish that the Empress should preside, in our name, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers. However, it is not our intention that the Empress Regent should authorize by her signature the promulgation of any *ordonnances*, or any law of the State, or that she should exercise any judicial power before the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, referring ourselves in this respect to the orders and instructions above mentioned."

"We charge our Minister of State to give communication of the present letters patent to the Senate, which will have to give its assent to the Regent, and to the Minister of Justice, who will have to promulgate them in the *Bulletin des Lois*."

Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, this 24th of May, 1859.

(Counter-signed) "ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State."

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following: "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all who may see these presents greeting."

"On the point of starting to take command of the army of Italy, we have by our letters patent of this day conferred the Regency to our well-beloved wife, the Empress, and we have regulated for the time of our absence the order of service by an act inserted in the State archives, and made known to the public."

"We read that the President of the Senate, Prince Jerome, has been named to the Regency, and we are not surprised, as he is a man of high confidence we place in him, and by the aid of his intelligence, experience and devotion to his person to be confided and to decide that the Empress Regent shall take, on the resolutions and decrees which may be submitted to her, the counsel of the Prince our uncle. We have, moreover, conferred on him, as we confer upon him by the Imperial Right of presiding, in the name of the Emperor, the right of presiding, in the name of the Emperor, at the Privy Council and at the Council of Ministers."

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are not able to hold their ground, Europe will come to the conclusion that it is of very little use to help them.

With every inducement to a desperate struggle, they must be changed from what they were in the old times. France is easily victorious on Lombardy free at once. Such considerations as these make us look with apprehension for the future of Europe, especially in Italy. It is being easily raised, and this is not a matter for surprise, as the Emperor will get 5 per cent for his money, and the payment of installments is to extend over no less than 18 months. But those 2,000,000, which are to be sent, probably by the Emperor, to the Emperor, are being easily raised, and this is not a matter for surprise, as the Emperor will get 5 per cent for his money, and the payment of installments is to extend over no less than 18 months. 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